Flashback

Journal of the Washington County Historical Society

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World War I Mural

A Tribute to Washington County Men Lost in the Great War

Detail from the 1920 World War I mural

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Preserving our past for future generations

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On the cover:
A detail from the World War I mural located in the Historic Washington County Courthouse. The mural was painted by William Robert Steene in 1920 on commission from the Marion Chapter (Northwest Arkansas) of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Photo by Patsy G. Watkins.

The Washington County World War I Mural *and* Marion Chapter, NSDAR

By Cheri Coley and La Nita McKinney

Marion Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR), was organized in Fayetteville, Arkansas, on December 9, 1910, by Mrs. R.B. Willis (Mary Jasper) along with 11 other women. The National Chapter was granted February 1, 1911, with Mrs. Willis as regent, Mrs. George H. Parson (Jennie Chandler) as vice-regent, Georgia Norman as historian, Amanda Stone as treasurer, and Mrs. T.G. Phillips (Edith Black) as recording secretary. The chapter was named in honor of Gen. Francis Marion who was commissioned brigadier general of the state troops of South Carolina.

The earliest records of the chapter were lost; however, continuous records do exist from September 25, 1915. These minutes are stored at the University of Arkansas Mullins Library Special Collections. One of the activities of the early group was presenting historical programs such as "Reminiscences of Early Fayetteville." Another activity was locating and marking graves of American Revolutionary patriots. Perhaps the most important achievement of the early chapter was the organization

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LaNita McKinney and Cheri Coley are both 5th generation Washington County residents and enjoy genealogy research. They became interested in the WWI Mural for the 100th anniversary of Marion Chapter NSDAR and evolved the research into a Marker Dedication program for the public detailing the men listed on the WWI Mural who died from Washington County AR."

The World War I mural, painted by William Steene and mounted in the Historic Washington County Courthouse, is 8 feet high by 36 feet long. It was unveiled in 1920. The image is from Bookmark: Amjad Faur.

and support, in 1916, of a city library. The Marion Chapter continues to support the Fayetteville Public Library, and many members volunteer th ere.

In 1920, Marion Chapter developed a plan to erect a suitable marker to commemorate the sacrifice of the 53 men from Washington County during World War I. The Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce endorsed the project. Georgia Norman, chair of the committee, asked Washington County school children to give 10 cents for the memorial. A total of $1,400 was raised, and William Steene was commissioned to paint the mural. [Note: The funds paid for painting, hanging, and framing the mural.]

From the Marion Chapter minutes of February 21, 1920:

> [T]hen followed a short discussion of memorial for Washington County boys who paid the supreme sacrifice in late war, which resulted in motion made and carried that regent make an appointment with the artist, Mr. Steene for DAR to meet in body at his studio, see his work and hear his plan for raising money with which to pay for said memorial which will be a mural painting placed in courthouse.

The minutes of March 29, 1920, state:

> Mrs. Woody, Regent, called a meeting of Marion Chapter DAR at her home for the purpose of deciding what amount the chapter gives to the mural painting to be erected as a memorial to the boys of Washington County who gave their lives in the late war.
>
> Motion made and carried that chapter give $100 to the mural fund. William Robert Steene was born in Syracuse, New York, on August 18, 1887. He studied under Colarossi and Julian in Paris, after his initial art education at the Art Students' League and National Academy of Design in New York City. Steene was a nationally known

Rededication of the mural in 2010. Photo by Cheri Coley.

portrait painter and muralist.[1] In 1918-1919, he did a similar painting in Tulsa, Oklahoma. That painting was called "The Allegory of Tulsa." It was 5 by 17 feet and was commissioned for the old Tulsa Courthouse. For some unknown reason, it was taken down and stored, rolled-up, in a warehouse until it was found in 2012.

"The Allegory of Tulsa" depicts a woman seated on a throne, holding out a laurel-leaf crown to a child holding a small oil derrick. Behind the child are men representing industry, agriculture, and education. The mural has been restored and is now in the hands of a private owner.[2]

Per the *Northwest Arkansas Times* from August 10, 1975, Steene was in Fayetteville in December 1919, after completing the memorial for Tulsa. He opened a studio on the south side of the square. The family rented a house on Davidson Street.

The World War I mural was painted on heavy canvas in Steene's studio at the Ozark Building, then transported to the Ozark Theater for the unveiling on July 5, 1920. The event was held at the Ozark Theatre because its stage was the only place in the city capable of holding the mural which measured 8 feet by 36 feet wide.

The unveiling was held to a standing room only audience. County Judge B.F. Campbell presided over the ceremony. By the newspaper accounts, it was "impressive in the extreme." The names of the 53[3] heroes were read by Col. W.G. Owenbey, veteran of World War I, after which William Steene was presented to the audience. The featured speaker was Judge E.I. Swigert from Enid, Oklahoma. The picture, the base of which was banked with flowers, following an interpretation by Rev. C.P. Parker, was impressively unveiled.[4] Marion Chapter DAR members, dressed all in white and adorned with their blue ribbons, attended along with many civic organizations. The *Star-Spangled Banner* was sung, and Rev. N.M. Ragland gave the benediction. There was concern about painting the memorial on a wall, but people were assured the mural would be painted on heavy canvas that could easily be moved to any memorial hall afterwards. The mural was later moved next door to the courthouse.

The first paragraph of the description of the mural was provided by the Washington County Archives at World War I Memorial | Washington County, AR (washingtoncountyar.gov), but the original source of the

remaining description has not been located:

> The central figure in the mural is the Angel of Victory who represents the Womanhood of America and Washington County. She holds two stone tablets inscribed with the names of those Washington County men who gave their lives during the "War for Human Rights."
>
> On the left side of the angel are a group of historic figures, marching forth into the mists of history. These figures represent the principal discoveries of America.
>
> Immediately at the left of the Angel is seen the original possessor of the New World—the Indian, kneeling as one almost forgotten in this march of progress.
>
> Behind and overshadowing the Indian appears the commanding figure of the great adventurer and discoverer, Christopher Columbus, who is shown in the act of stepping upon the central platform dominated by the Angel of Victory.
>
> At the right of the center is seen a long line of men of mighty valor who hewed out land out of the trackless wilderness and defended it against foes within wherever [sic] our freedom or the rights of humanity have been imperiled by greed or ambition.
>
> The militant figures are marching steadily forward [toward] the present, their faces all turned in the direction of the Angel of Victory. In the dim distance marches: the Minute Man of the American Revolution representing both the soldier and the pioneer who is following the soldiers of the War with Mexico, the War Between the States and the War with Spain, all of them pressing close behind the stalwart figure of the American soldier of the 17-18' [sic] [1917-1918 World War I] protecting the outflung left arm; the noble traditions of the past while stepping up eagerly to take his place by the Angel of Victory and setting forward with his right hand the glorious flag of human liberty.

You have to think back that this courthouse was Washington County's main courthouse until 1989. During the early 1920s, there was extra space in this building. The City of Fayetteville occupied a portion of the basement. By 1927, Washington County was running out of room and asked the city to move out. This did not happen until 1928. In 1936, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) visited the courthouse. From this visit, we have sketches showing where different county offices were located. They praised the tidy offices and public access to records but warned that space for records was dwindling.

Starting about 1955, the courthouse continued to encounter maintenance problems as well as a new problem—parking; however, nothing was done. In 1964, a grand jury met and returned a report on the county buildings and shop. The grand jury's recommendation stated, "the Washington County Court House was constructed in 1904 to serve the county with a population of 34,000 persons. With no increase in space, this same courthouse now serves a population of 65,000." They further recom-

William Robert Steene. Courtesy Biloxi (MS) Historical Society. https://biloxihistoricalsociety.org/william-steene-1887-1965.

mended that additional space be leased or bought to alleviate the working conditions. A few changes were made, such as leasing a gravel parking lot nearby.[5]

As the United States turned its attention to celebrating the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, Marion Chapter turned its attention to the historic mural. It needed a thorough cleaning and restoration. Gertrude Gump, a local art restorer, was commissioned to restore the mural as a DAR Bicentennial Project. Fayetteville school children conducted a fund drive to purchase a guard rail for the mural.[6] Gump was interviewed by a *Northwest Arkansas Times* reporter while working on a scaffold in the courthouse lobby.

According to an article on March 6, 1976, Gump was introduced to Marion Chapter members and expressed her appreciation for the Daughters of the American Revolution and the chapter that had assisted her with a scholarship for her art education.

Gump learned her trade from her father, Frank Gump, who had worked in many art museums and specialized in restoring sculptured ceilings and wood carvings. She had received the Swedish "Order of Vasa" for an extensive restoration project at the American-Swedish Institute in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

"The first task in the restoration project lay in removing the coat of varnish which had deteriorated and turned brown in the last 50 years," Gump explained. She then repaired the portions of the painting and touched up dulled figures. She observed,

"Down there, on the lower left part of the mural, I found several deep cuts in the canvas which were filled with sulphur. Someone had apparently been striking matches on Marquette's feet and legs. And up here on De Soto's shoulder, someone once drilled two holes and tried to fill them with what appears to be sawdust."

After repairs were made, Gump retouched the mural with a coat of clear varnish. She died in Fayetteville on July 10, 1997.

Fayetteville continued to grow and in December 1989, the county's voters approved a measure allowing Washington County to purchase the First South Centre at 280 N. College. Washington County offices began moving to the new building in 1991. A few offices remained in the Old Historic Courthouse.

Beginning in November 2004, Washington County observed a month-long celebration honoring the 100th birthday of the Historic Courthouse. The 1904 time capsule was located and opened and a new one was placed to be opened in 2055. In 2006 and 2007, Washington County citizens saw

the restoration of the exterior of the building.

In 2009-2010, the interior of the building was restored. Marion Chapter continued to show its devotion for the mural, tapping Rick Parker of Parker Conservation to clean the mural, while preparing for the re-opening of the restored courthouse. Marion Chapter and Washington County funded this. On September 14, 2010, a re-dedication was held. Sue Thompson, honorary chapter regent, Marion Chapter, stated, "This mural is our baby. It really doesn't belong to us, but we were here at the inception, for the first cleaning and for this cleaning as well. We have always felt involved with this mural."

Fast forward to 2022, Marion Chapter again has shown its devotion to this mural. There has never been an information statement posted to show what the mural says, how it got to its final resting place, or who placed it there. Marion Chapter asked for permission from the National NSDAR chapter to place a marker beside the mural with the following statement:

"This mural was commissioned in 1920 by the Marion Chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to honor Washington County men who gave their lives in World War I. New York artist William Steene created the mural which was dedicated on July 5, 1920, Marker placed by The Marion Chapter NSDAR 2022."

The National NSDAR granted permission, and a marker dedication ceremony was held November 7, 2022.

Endnotes

[1]"William Steene (1887-1965)," Biloxi Historical Society. Accessed at https://biloxihistoricalsociety.org/william-steene-1887-1965.

[2]*Tulsa (Oklahoma) World*, October 28, 2012. PressReader.com, Digital Newspaper & Magazine Subscriptions. Accessed at https://www.pressreader.com/catalog.

[3]The newspaper article quotes that there were 53 names, but if you count the names on the Angel of Victory's tablet, there are 56 names. It appears on closer inspection that two different men are listed with a second name: Lenley McQuistian is the same person as Lenley Shumate, and David E Farmer and Earl D Farmer are one person. See page 56 for more information.

[4]*Fayetteville Democrat*, July 5, 1920, pp. 1, 4.

[5]This description was originally accessed from Archives, Washington County, AR (washingtoncountyar.gov), July 2022, but has been removed/changed as of September 6, 2022.

[6]*Northwest Arkansas Times*, August 15, 1976, p. 7.

On the following pages:

A closer look at the lives of some of the Washington County World War I soldiers honored in the mural.

Washington County soldiers memorialized in the WWI mural

In July 1917, the first wave of American Expeditionary Forces landed in France, and by late October, American men were on the front line in the trenches. But soldiers in the other trenches weren't the only enemy; influenza had infiltrated the American troops and spread throughout the European continent and back home to America, carried by returning troops.

At least 16 of the 54 names on the mural died of some form of disease rather than of war wounds. At least four of the 16 who succumbed from disease died at Camp Pike, Arkansas. There were two sets of brothers, Charles B. Tidball and his brother Jack D. Tidball, and Henry Ritter and his brother Frank Ritter.

However, a mystery continues more than 100 years later. Fifty-six names are painted on the mural, but several newspaper clippings, including one published on July 5, 1920, report on the original dedication of the mural, stating that there are 53 names. We have found no record of where Marion Chapter got the names that are on this mural. But, in 2022, we determined two names on the mural are one person—that is, Lenley Shumate was also known as Lenley McCuistian. In addition, we believe David E. Farmer was also known as Earl D. Farmer. After extensive research, we could not find any information on Earl D Farmer, but we can't say for certain that Earl didn't exist. This gives us a total of 54 for now.

The 54 men listed on the mural include:

James A. Allen
Clarence Edwin Beely
William Murray Blacklidge
Charles C. Bolen
Ernest W. Broyles
Will W. Cann
Levi Abraham Douthitt
James B. Farrar
Sam Loyd Gayer
Tolbert P. Graham
Sam D (or David) Green
Frederick Paul Johnson
Arthur Eugene Jones
Samuel Lowery King
Edward James Mason
Thomas Jefferson Murrie
Joe Phelan
Basil O. Reeves
Henry V. Ritter
James Henry Scoggins
Lester W. Aldridge
Hagon Beatty
Raymond C. Blakemore
William Clifford Brogdon
Elmer B. Bruce
Ben Winston Choate
David Earl Farmer
Alva John Fitch
Frank Edward Graham
Selby Grandstaff
George Charles Hastings
Frederick Wayne Johnson
John Quincy Jones
Oliver McPherson
Loren Evert Miller
Lawrence M. Orr
Marion Phillips
Frank R. Ritter
Thomas C. Rogers
Martin Lynn Shelton

Joseph E. Sheppard
William E. Stone
Arthur J. Taylor
Jack Doby Tidball
Leonard Harold Wentworth
Donald D. Wilson
Beeman Clifford Yeager
Lenley (McCuistian) Shumate
Oliver W. Stuart
Charles Brownhill Tidball
Boyd Buchannan Ward
Euell D. West
Osa Wolfe
James Zulpo

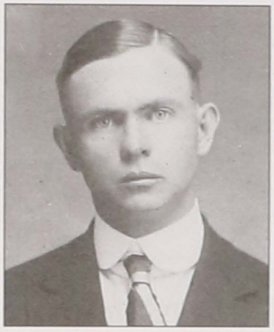
Concentrating on old newspaper clippings, we will take a closer look at the lives and service of some of these men:

William Clifford Brogdon (December 13, 1899-January 14, 1919). "The blue star on the service flag hanging in the window at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Brogdon in honor of their son Clifford will now be changed to gold, Clifford having passed away Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock in the Navy Hospital at Portsmouth after six days illness of pneumonia. The first information was sent to Mr. Brogdon in Little Rock, where he is chief deputy in the office of Collector Jack Walker, and he wired the sad news home, Mrs. Brogdon being unaware that her son was ill until news of his death was received, it being thought best to keep the fact of his serious illness from her. Mr. Brogdon arrived home Wednesday morning.

"The authorities at Portsmouth advised that Clifford would be given a military funeral and the body interred in the Navy Cemetery there or forwarded here for burial as desired. They were advised to ship the body to Springdale and a message was received yesterday morning saying it left Portsmouth Wednesday evening. The body should reach Springdale Friday evening or Saturday, coming by way of St. Louis.

"The funeral will probably be held at Central Presbyterian Church

Among the Washington County World War I casualties listed on the mural: From left, Beeman Clifford Yeager, photo from Findagrave.com; Charles Brownhill Tidball, photo from Ancestry.com; and Martin Lynn Shelton, photo from Ancestry.com.



Left, Frederick Wayne Johnson. Photo courtesy of Anne Prichard, Johnson's niece.
Right, Frank Ritter. From Ancesty.com, American Soldiers of World War I, Vol. 1, p. 109.

Saturday afternoon conducted by the pastor, Dr. R.T. Phillips and interment will be in Bluff Cemetery. Nothing further is known at this time concerning the funeral arrangements.

"William Clifford Brogdon was born in Springdale December 13, 1899. He enlisted in the Navy May 6, 1917, and had been promoted to the rank of first-class seaman. For more than a year past he had been assigned to the *Battleship* [USS] *South Carolina*, and had made a number of trips across. Clifford was in love with the Navy and gave evidence of a promising career. The announcement of his death was a great shock to his many Springdale friends, as no one here knew of his illness."[1]

George Charles Hastings (December 3, 1892-January 11, 1918). George was born in Oklahoma but per his World War I Draft Registration was living in the Wyman Community in Washington County, Arkansas, as a farmer. He had married Rene Brinson on May 22, 1917.

"We tender our sympathy to Tom Hastings in the sad loss of his son, George who died at Camp Pike Friday night of pneumonia.

"Mrs. Ben Price was called to Camp Pike for part of last week by the fatal illness of her brother, George Hastings, who was one of the Washington County drafted boys sent down December 17th. Mr. Hastings died Thursday, and his body was brought to Fayetteville for burial which took place Tuesday."[2]

"One of our neighbor boys, George Hastings, son of Tom and Laura Hastings, who was with the soldier boys at Camp Beauregard, was recently given his temporary discharge on account of illness, resulting from vaccination. He started home and on reaching Little Rock, pneumonia developed, and he was taken to a hospital where he died. His mother and two of his sisters were with them. The remains were buried in Evergreen, being held until his wife arrived from Illinois. His mother said he knew them and was conscious until the last."[3]

Frederick Wayne Johnson (March 12, 1891-June 25, 1918). "The body of Frederick Wayne Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. B.F. Johnson, who resided at Rieff's Chapel near here, was brought here for burial in National Cemetery this afternoon when it was accorded military honors by members of the Lynn Shelton Post, American Legion. Services were conducted by Rev. W.R. Russell of Everton, MO, a friend of the deceased for many years. Young Johnson was killed in action near Chateau-Thierry at Bell Woods,

June 25, 1918, and his body was brought back at the request of his parents. He was a member of the U.S. Marine Corp, Company, 2nd Division."[4]

"Frederick Wayne Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. B.F Johnson, residing near Rieff's Chapel, this county, was killed in action June 25. He was a member of the [M]arines, having enlisted at Memphis TN December 5 being in the railway mail service at that time."[5]

Arthur Eugene Jones (February 8, 1895-August 8, 1918). Private in the U.S. Army, 3rd Division, 38th Infantry Regiment. "The entire community was moved to grief and sympathy when the official message arrived bearing to his mother the intelligence that Arthur had been killed in action, August 8, 1918. In his eulogy, the minister describes the twenty-three-year-old, 'He was surely a big wholesome fellow, worth knowing, without pretension and strong in purpose. He went to his duty with a great big spirit of unselfishness, with the thought of his mother uppermost, with quiet heroic courage, and he made the supreme sacrifice, giving the best he had in the great fight for humanity. Surely 'being dead, he yet speaketh' and in the year to come, his mantle shall rest on us who knew him, his influence will still work for good, and the example of his life shall not be lost." He was killed in the Argonne Forest, Tablets of the Missing at Oisne-Aisne American Cemetery, France.[6]

Oliver McPherson (1888- June 25, 1919). Ollie McPherson was the sole African American on this list; Missouri private, 415 Reserve Service Battalion. Pvt. McPherson's World War I draft registration was out of Springfield, Missouri. He was the brother of Lem McPherson, who was a Fayetteville policeman killed in the line of duty in 1928 by Everett Williams. He is buried at Oak Cemetery, Fayetteville.

Joe Phelan (May 14, 1892-November 11, 1918). Co. M 6th US Inf 5th Division.

"Mrs. Sarah E. Phelan of this place yesterday received official notice from the War Department that her son, Joe Phelan, 397 Casual Company A.E.F. had been killed in action November 11, the date of the signing of the armistice. Pvt. Phelan was 25 years of age. He entered the service September 1 and was assigned for training, leaving very shortly for overseas." Joe is buried at the Fayetteville National Cemetery.[7]

"Mrs. John King of Black Oak received the sad news last week of the death of her brother, Joe Phelan, who was killed in France, just a few hours before peace was made. Joe has lived in this community and has many friends here whose hearts are made sad by his death. Our hearts go out in sympathy to his parents and loved ones."[8]

Frank R. Ritter (July 7, 1896-October 5, 1918). "The body of Frank Ritter, who died overseas in the A.E.F., arrived Tuesday at Springdale and was buried that day at Elm Springs with military honors."[9]

"Two of the four sons of H.C. Ritter of Elm Springs, who are in the American army in France, have made the supreme sacrifice. One died a victim of pneumonia, the other a victim of an enemy bullet. Frank R.

Ritter, age 22, died from pneumonia on Oct. 5. He joined Co. A, Arkansas National Guard, at Springdale April 20, 1917, and reached France last June. Henry V. Ritter, age 20, who joined the same company in the same month and also arrived in France last June, was killed in action Oct 9, four days after his brother died from disease. Two brothers, Claud L. Ritter and Elbert R. Ritter, are in France. The death of the Ritter boys gave Washington [C]ounty eight gold stars in its service flag. Others who have died in action in France are Lester W. Aldridge, Farmington; Arthur H. Jones, Winslow; Beeman C. Yeager, Strickler; James Zulpo, Tontitown; Frederick W. Johnson, Fayetteville; Loren E. Miller, Strickler."[10]

Martin Lynn Shelton (June 4, 1894-May 28, 1918). Martin Shelton was a private, Army 1st Division, 1st Brigade Machine Battalion. "The first Fayetteville boy to be killed in action was Martin Lynn Shelton, who was killed in France on May 28. He was 23 years old and was a former student of the University of Arkansas. He is survived by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Shelton, of Fayetteville. He was residing in California when he enlisted."[11] Pvt. Shelton is buried at the Somme American Cemetery and Memorial [Picardie, France].

Arthur J. Taylor (February 9, 1897-October 13, 1918). "Lincoln Boy's Body Sent to Winslow by Mistake." "Arthur J. Taylor, 39th Casual Company, 162nd D.B. [Depot Brigade] Comp, Camp Pike died Saturday it was learned here yesterday. His mother, Mrs. Emma Brockmon of Cane Hill awaited the body at Lincoln where orders had been given to ship it. Funeral arrangements were made for Wednesday but the body failed to arrive and investigation by telephone revealed the fact that the body had been sent to Winslow, reaching there 8:15 Wednesday evening, accompanied by Ed. B. Garret. It was taken to Lincoln today where funeral services were held."[12] Taylor is buried at New Hope Cemetery in Cane Hill. He died of pneumonia at Camp Pike, per his Arkansas death certificate.

We give our thanks to these men and are forever grateful for their service during this war.

Endnotes

[1]*Springdale News*, January 17, 1919; also, Find A Grave Memorial # 27648157.
[2]*The Springdale News*, January 18, 1918, p. 8.
[3]Ibid.
[4]*Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, September 25, 1922, p. 1.
[5]*Springdale News*, October 18, 1918, p. 4.
[6]*Winslow American*, date not available. Provided by Becky Lyons Walton.
[7]*Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, December 12, 1918.
[8]*Springdale News*, December 20, 1918.
[9]Find A Grave Memorial# 58109869; *Rogers Democrat*, February 24, 1921.
[10]*Obituaries of Benton County, Arkansas*, Vol. 5, 1915-1919. By Barbara Easley and Verla P. McAnelly. (Heritage Books, Inc., 1995), p. 437.
[11]*Daily Arkansas Gazette*, June 26, 1918.
[12]*Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, October10, 1918, page 1.

Residency and Work Patterns of the Black Community[1] in 1904 Fayetteville

By J.B. Hogan

For the first 35 years of its existence, slavery in Fayetteville and Washington County was, as throughout the South, a legal, if immoral, reality. Most of the founders of the city—at least the more well off—claimed ownership of human beings.

Among the more prominent people in Fayetteville participating in enslavement in 1860 (the last census before the Civil War and emancipation) were the following. The number of enslaved people[2] for each is also given:

Isaac Taylor	35	Americus Rieff	7
David Walker	32	William McIlroy	6
Alfred Wilson	19	Matthew Leeper	5
William Wallace	17	William McGarrah	5
Josiah Washburn	14	Zebulon Pettigrew	5
Joseph Dickson	12	James Stirman	5
Joseph Rieff	10	Thomas Pollard	4
William Skelton	9	Isabel Sutton	4
James Pettigrew	8	Thomas Gunter	3
Stephen K. Stone	7	Lafayette Gregg	2
William Quesenbury	7	Wade Pollard	2
Herman Ridge	7	John Rieff	2

J.B. Hogan is a local historian and author who has published more than 300 stories and poems and 11 books. He is a frequent contributor to Flashback. *His article "Fayetteville and the Influenza Epidemic of 1918" (*Flashback, *Fall 2021) was awarded Best Community History in a County or Local Journal from the Arkansas Historical Association.*

From the first census in 1829 until 1860, the number and population percentage of enslaved people in Fayetteville ranged from nearly 30 percent in 1840 to a little over 20 percent in 1860. Other numbers given below are for Washington County as a whole.[3]

LEGEND: W–WHITE; B–BLACK; T–TOTAL

1830	*Washington County*
W	2,007
B	175 (5 free)/8.0% (170 enslaved; 5 free)
T	**2,182**
1836/1840	*Washington County*
W	6,246
B	902 (19 free)/12.6%
T	**7,148**
1840	*Fayetteville, estimation*
W	292
B	123 (3 free)/29.6%
T	**425**
1850	*Washington County*
W	8,737
B	1,213/12.2% (14 free)
T	**9,950**
1850	*Fayetteville, estimation*
W	612 (7% of county)
B	58/25.8%
T	**770**
1860	*Washington County*
W	13,102
B	1,538/11.3% (47 free)
T	**14,640**
1860	*Fayetteville, estimation*
W	917 (7% of county)
B	200/22%
T	**1,117**

After the Confederacy was defeated in the Civil War and emancipation became a reality, the Black population in Washington County dropped dramatically, over half—from 1,538 in 1860 to 674 in 1870.

That is a percentage drop from just over 11 percent in 1860 to some four percent in 1870. In 1880, the county's population had grown by more than 6,000, but the percentage of Black citizens remained almost the same. Specific numbers are as follows:

LEGEND: W–WHITE; B–BLACK; T–TOTAL

1870	*Washington County*
W	16,590
B	674 (4.1%)
T	**17,264**

1880	*Washington County*
W	22,850
B	994 (4.2%)
T	**23,844**

Over the last decades of the 19th Century and the first decades of the 20th, as numbers and opportunities dwindled in the area, most Blacks in Washington County migrated to Fayetteville. In 1904, the first year of known existing city directories, Black citizens were denoted with a (c) beside their name in the listings. This designation was rightfully stopped by the 1939 directory, but in sociological terms the 1904 information allows us to know more about local history.

It allows us, for example, to see where our Black citizens lived at the turn of the century and what work they were able to find to sustain themselves in a fully segregated world with very limited opportunities.

Nearly all Black residents lived east of College Avenue—from a small community in the Red Hill[4] area (near the Veterans Administration Hospital in the College Avenue/North Street vicinity) to around 7th Street near where the current Jefferson School [now owned by the nonprofit Potter's House] would be built in the 1930s. Jobs for men ranged from porter to laborer, with most jobs being unskilled work. Women were often housekeepers and cooks, usually in better off white households.

The table on the following pages, "Black Residency and Work Patterns—Fayetteville, 1904," is presented in alphabetical order by names of individuals, along with their addresses and jobs. It provides a wealth of information on the limits of employment opportunities and living possibilities for Black citizens in our town and county in the early 20th century.

Note that the Fayetteville population in 1900 was 4,061 and by the next census in 1910, had increased to 4,471. The 273 names on the following list from 1904 suggest Blacks made up roughly 6 percent of the population.

Black Residency and Work Patterns—Fayetteville, 1904

Name	Address	Occupation
Alabama Jack	South East: 16	Porter
Alvorn, Nancy	Walnut: near Lafayette	Cook
Anderson, Francis	Huntsville Road: near Benton	Cook
Ballard, Tilda	West Dickson: 303	Servant
Balor, Manda	Willow: near Mountain	Cook
Ballet, George	Deahl: near Oakley	Laborer
Ballet, Isaac	Deahl: near Oakley	Laborer
Ballet, Joe	Deahl: near Oakley	Laborer
Barker, Eliza	Dickson: corner with Garland	Servant
Barker, Sam	Dickson: corner with Garland	Servant
Barker, W H	College: near South	Waiter
Barker, Zoe	Willow: near Center	Washwoman
Barnett, Ann	Center: near Willow	Washerwoman
Barnett, Ida	North East: 22	Cook
Barry, Maud	East Dickson: 2	Servant
Baylie, Amanda	North College: 340	Servant
Baylor, Fee	North Willow: near Spring	Laborer
Bell, Lula	Center: near Willow	Washerwoman
Bent, Henry	Lafayette: near Mission	Well Digger
Binns, Lizzie	Center: near Walnut	Not Listed
Black, Mary	North College: 226	Servant
Black, Rosie	West Dickson: 223	Servant
Blackman, Jim	Center: near Willow	Laborer
Blakley, Adeline	Rock: near Block	Servant
Bonner, Rosa L	Deahl: near Oakley	Washing
Bowers, Charles	Mission: near Maple	Laborer
Brown, Cornelius	Willow: near North	Not Listed
Brown, Sarah	Rock: near Mill	Cook
Brown, Scott	Willow: near North	Laborer, Kell's Livery
Bryant, Geraldine	South East: 212	Not Listed
Bryant, Henry	South East: 212	Waiter, Oriental
Buchanan, Alford	Red Hill: north of limits	Laborer
Buchanan, Maggie	Red Hill	Washerwoman
Call, Susan	North East: 125	Servant
Call, Tip	North East: 125	Servant
Carr, Fred	Willow: near Center	Laborer
Carr, Mrs Mary	Willow: near Center	Not Listed
Carr, Nellie	North College: 337 (works)	Servant
Carr, Tobias	Center: near Willow	Laborer
Carr, Walter	Center: near Willow	Laborer
Carr, William	Center: near Willow	Laborer
Clemmons, Nick	Olive: near Lafayette	Laborer
Cooper, Mrs Ellen	Mountain: near Willow	Not Listed
Cooper, P F	Mountain: near Willow	Porter, Frisco R R
Coulter, Rev H P	Willow: near Center	Pastor, St James ME Church

Name	Address	Occupation
Cox, Cora	Moss: near Spring	Not Listed
Cox Mrs Josie	Walnut: near Spring	Cook
Cox, Osborn	Walnut: near Spring	Porter, McClanihan & Pettigrew Drugs
Dark, Ida	North East: 22	Cook
Dark, Rosetta	South College: 408	Not Listed
Dark, Tom	South College: 408	Laborer
Davidson, Annie	Olive: near Lafayette	Not Listed
Denton, Mrs Fannie	South Willow: 230	Waso(Wash)-Woman
Denton, J	South Willow: 230	Laborer
Denton, Leon	South Willow: 230	Horseman, Ozark Stables
Denton, Paul	South Willow: 230	Fireman
Dotson, Mrs	Willow: near Center	Laborer
Dowell, George	East Mountain: 119	Laborer
Dowell, Harve	College: near limits	Laborer
Dowell, Mathew	College: near limits	Laborer
Drake, George	Sutton: 324	Laborer
Edwards, Mrs Patsie	Deahl: corner with Oakley	Not Listed
Evens, Alec	College: near limits	Laborer
Evens, Flora	College: near limits	Not Listed
Evens, Harry	College: near limits	Not Listed
Evens, Will	College: near limits	Not Listed
Fine, Agnes	East Spring: 152	Not Listed
Fine, Louise	Center: near Willow	Not Listed
Fletcher, Cynthania	Meadow: near Willow	Not Listed
Flowers, Albert	Byrnes: and Center	Laborer
Flowers, Charles	Byrnes: and Center	Nurse
Flowers, Clifford	Byrnes: and Center	Laborer
Flowers, Ida	Byrnes: and Center	Not Listed
Flowers, Pearl	Byrnes: and Center	Not Listed
Flowers, Willa	Byrnes: and Center	Not Listed
Fry, W T	Willow: near limits	Mason
Giles, Alice	East Dickson: 215	Servant
Giles, Dicy	Mission: near Maple	Not Listed
Giles, Ethel	Mission: near Maple	Not Listed
Griggsly, George	Willow: near Spring	Laborer
Hall, Charles	Center: near Oak	Waiter, Oriental
Hall, C	Center: near Walnut	Laborer
Hall, Emma	Center: Walnut	Not Listed
Harris, Lee	Mountain: near Willow	Laborer
Hart, Lillie	North East: 203	Servant
Hayes, Clara	Olive: near Lafayette	Servant
Hayes, Gus	South Willow: 105	Porter, McIlroy DG Co
Hayes, Len	Olive: near Lafayette	Porter, Oriental
Hewitt, Bessie	College: near limits	Not Listed

Name	Address	Occupation
Hewitt, Clifford	College: near limits	Laborer
Hewett, Steve	College: near limits	Laborer
Howe, Robert	Willow: near Spring	Laborer
Jahager, Jane	Willow: near Rock	Cook
Jahager, Squire	Willow: near Rock	Laborer
Jefferson, Jake	Center: near Walnut	Laborer
Kelley, J K	Huntsville Road: near Dickson	Laborer
Kerr, Agnes	Washington: 322	Servant
Kid, George	Willow: near Spring	Laborer
Kison, Charles	Deahl: near Oakley	Laborer
Lewis, Zeb	South Willow: 109	Laborer
Little, A F	College: near north limits	Laborer
Lonigan, Bubby	East Rock: 104	Laborer
Lyons, Lige	Sutton: 324	Laborer
McConnell, Alice	Sutton: 303	Not Listed
McConnell, Kate	Sutton: 303	Not Listed
McCulloch, Charles	Willow: near Spring	Porter
McCulloch, George	Willow: near Spring	Laborer
McCully, Anse	Willow: near Spring	Laborer
McPherson, Oscar	East Lafayette: 322	Servant
Macklin, Hattie	Meadow: near Willow	Not Listed
Macklin, Jim	Meadow: near Willow	Laborer
Manuel, Cris	Olive: near Sutton	Laborer
Manuel, Joe	Olive: near Sutton	Laborer
Manuel, Ralph	Olive: near Sutton	Laborer
Marrow, Martha	Locust: near limits	Not Listed
Marrow, Mary	Locust: near limits	Servant
Marrow, Phylis	Locust: near limits	Not Listed
Marrs, Marth	West Maple: near Gregg	Servant
Martin, T J	South College: 412	Laborer
Martin, James	South College: 412	Laborer
Mason, Garde	East Spring: 148	Laborer
Mason, Nelson	East Spring: 148	Not Listed
Moore, Augusta	College: near limits	Not Listed
Moore, Henry	College: near limits	Not Listed
Morgan, Bernard	Olive: near Lafayette	Laborer
Morrison, Julia	Combs: corner Oakley	Not Listed
Morrison, Julia	Combs: corner Oakley	Not Listed
Mosbey, Clarence	Willow: near Center	Porter
Mosbey, Homer	South College: 408	Laborer
Mosely, Bert	East Center: 201	Porter
Mosely, Charles C	East Center: 201	Not Listed
Mosely, Minnie	East Center: 201	Cook
Mosely, Sarah	East Center: 201	Cook
Moulton, Alfred	Walnut: near Rock	Laborer

Name	Address	Occupation
Netherland, Rev C L	Willow: near Rock	Pastor, St. James Baptist Church
Netherland, J P	Willow: near Rock	Not Listed
Netherland, Justina	Willow: near Rock	Not Listed
North, Lucinda	Center: near Willow	Not Listed
Nudley, Maud	Mountain: near Willow	Not Listed
Oliver, Ida	Willow: near Center	Cook
Oliver, Mary	Center: near Walnut	Washerwoman
Oliver, E	Center: near Walnut	Laborer
Pashley, T J	South School: 327	Grocer
Peel, Anthony	Locust: near limits	Laborer
Peel, Elias	Locust: near limits	Laborer
Peel, James	Willow: near Center	Works, Eclipse Stables
Peel, Julia	Locust: near limits	Servant
Peel, William	Locust: near limits	Laborer
Peel, Wilburn	Locust: near limits	Laborer
Pettigrew, Willis	East Mountain: 105	Not Listed
Powell, Jetta	North College: 226	Servant
Powell, J T	Center: near Willow	Not Listed
Powell, M P	Center: near Willow	Laborer
Powell, Paskal	Washington: 327	Servant
Powell, P P	Center: near Willow	Not Listed
Record, Martha	West Dickson: 2	Servant
Reed, Sydney	College: north of limits	Not Listed
Reynolds, Henry	Willow: near Mountain	Cook
Rich, James	College: north of limits	Laborer
Rich, Laura	College: north of limits	Servant
Rich, Squire	College: north of limits	Laborer
Richardson, Charles	Walnut: near Rock	Laborer
Richardson, Charles	College: north of limits	Not Listed
Richardson, Lewis	East Mountain: 114	Laborer
Robertson, A D	North West: 330	Blacksmith
Robinson, Charles	Center: near Willow	Laborer
Robinson, Cinnie	Walnut: near Spring	Servant
Robinson, Jennie	Sutter: near Olive	Washerwoman
Robinson, Millie	Sutter: near Olive	Not Listed
Rogers, Carrie	East Lafayette: 8	Servant
Rogers, Thomas	Deahl: near Oakley	Laborer
Rogers, William	East Rock: near limits	Laborer
Rose, Elnora	Deahl: near Oakley	Not Listed
Rose, Emma	Deahl: near Oakley	Not Listed
Rose, Miss Myrtle	Deahl: near Oakley	Not Listed
Rose, Walter	Deahl: near Oakley	Not Listed
Sleigh, Hannis	Rock: near Mill	Cook
Smith, Augusta	North College: 123	Servant
Smith, Charlie	East Mountain: 121	Porter

Name	Address	Occupation
Smith, Cornell	East Dickson: 218	Servant
Smith, Edith	Mountain: near Willow	Not Listed
Smith, Elsie	North College: 402	Servant
Smith, Jack	Fayetteville Junction	Section Frisco Railway
Smith, Madison	Mountain: near Willow	Laborer
Smith, Missouri	North College: 421	Cook
Smith, Nettie	Olive: near Lafayette	Servant
Smith, Rube	Washington: 347	Servant
Smith, Ruben	Putman: 303	Carpenter
Smith, Sophia	North College: 207	Servant
Spencer, Thomas	Meadow: near Willow	Laborer
Stark, Fanny	Washington: 326	Servant
Stirman, Carl	South Spring: 156	Not Listed
Stirman, George	South Willow: 105	Porter
Stirman, Gertie	Center: near Willow	Servant
Stirman, Walter	Meadow: near Willow	Not Listed
Stone, Minnie	Walnut: near Spring	Not Listed
Sutton, Joe	Dickson: corner w/ Garland	Servant
Taylor, Allen	Deahl: near Oakley	Laborer
Taylor, Belle	West Center: near limits	Servant
Taylor, Bessie	College: 235	Teacher
Taylor, Champ	College: north of limits	Laborer
Taylor, Della	West Dickson: 2	Servant
Taylor, Della	South East: 220	Cook
Taylor, Jessie	South East: 220	Nurse
Taylor, John	Olive: near Lafayette	Laborer
Taylor, Lucy	Olive: near Sutton	Nurse
Taylor, Lucy	College: 23	Servant
Taylor, Melissa	College: north of limits	Not Listed
Taylor, Will	Olive: near Sutton	Porter
Taylor, Vol	West Center: near limits	Laborer
Taylor, Will	Olive: near Lafayette	Not Listed
Taylor, Will	Willow: near Mountain	Laborer
Taylor, Will	Center: and Walnut	Laborer
Thompson, Effie	Dickson: 201	Servant
Thompson, John	Deahl: near Oakley	Laborer
Thompson, Joseph	Deahl: near Oakley	Laborer
Thompson, Josh	South Willow: 224	Laborer
Thompson, Lomie	Deahl: near Oakley	Servant
Thompson, Nelse	Huntsville: near Benton	Laborer
Tollett, Dennis	College: near limits	Laborer
Tollett, George	College: near limits	Laborer
Tollett, John	College: near limits	Laborer
Tollett, John	North College: 337	Servant
Toyes, John	College: near limits	Laborer

Name	Address	Occupation
Trammel, Annie	Meadow: near Willow	Not Listed
Trammel, Joe	Meadow: near Willow	Not Listed
Tuttle, Lucy	Olive: near Lafayette	Servant
Tuttle, Mollie	Center: near Walnut	Wash Woman
Tuttle, Chester	Center: near Walnut	Laborer
Tuttle, Seb	Center: near Walnut	Laborer
Vaughan, Sally	North College: 23	Servant
Vaughan, Matt	South Willow: 109	Not Listed
Wade, George	Willow: near Center	Laborer
Walker, Ada	Willow: near Center	Cook
Walker, Benton	Huntsville Road	Laborer
Walker, Chester	College: north of limits	Laborer
Walker, Chester	College: north of limits	Laborer
Walker, Henri	South Willow: 107	Laborer
Walker, Kunzadia	Washington: 327	Servant
Walker, Lottie	West Dickson: 223	Servant
Walker, Matt	College: 212	Servant
Walker, Mattie	South Willow: 107	Servant
Walker, Ollie	Olive: near Lafayette	Cook
Walker, T J	South Willow: near Rock	House Cleaner
Wash, Ollie	West Center: 207	Servant
Washington, Patsey Mrs	Huntsville: near Benton	Widow
West, Birdie	Sutton: 324	Not Listed
West, Burnie	Willow: and North	Not Listed
West, Phil	Willow: near North	Laborer
West, Sally	Center: and Walnut	Cook
West, Zella	Willow: near North	Servant
White, Rose	North Block: 226	Servant
Wilkes, William	Huntsville: near Benton	Laborer
Williams, Caldona	Willow: near Center	Cook Oriental
Williams, Ellen	Center: near Willow	Not Listed
Williams, Nancy Jane	Center: near Willow	Not Listed
Williams, Nancy	School: 5	Servant
Williams, Pauline	East Mountain: 121	Not Listed
Williams, Samantha	East Mountain: 104	Cook
Williams, Walter	College: near South	Laborer
Wilson, Ella	North West: 354	Servant
Wilson, Emeline	Lafayette: near Mission	Not Listed
Wilson, Lee	Lafayette: near Mission	Not Listed
Wilson, Sarah	Rock: near Mill	Cook
Wilson, Sivia	Washington: 347	Servant
Wood, Zebe	College: 304	Servant
Young, Bertha	East Mountain: 301	Not Listed
Young, Charles	East Mountain: 121	Laborer
Young, Lola	Willow: near Spring	Not Listed

Name	Address	Occupation
Young, Piunch	East Mountain: 301	Not Listed
Young, Rose	East Mountain: 301	Not Listed
Young, Jr., Sam	Willow: near Spring	Laborer
Young, Sam	East Mountain: 301	Laborer

Endnotes

[1]Information taken from *City Directory, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 1904* (Fayetteville, Arkansas: Stewart & Weeks Publishers, 1903).
[2]Fayetteville History Website. Accessed October 19, 2022, at https://www.fayettevillehistory.com/listing/2010/07/slave-owners-in-1860.html.
[3]Demographic numbers, which often vary from source to source, were taken from 1829, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880 Washington County Censuses; *Flashback* journal, various issues; *Goodspeed History of Washington County, Arkansas* (1889) (See "Washington County, Arkansas, History and Genealogy" at http://www.hearthstonelegacy.com/washington1.htm); and W.S. Campbell, *One Hundred Years of Fayetteville, 1828-1928* (Fayetteville, Arkansas: Washington County Historical Society, 1977).
[4]For a description of how the small Red Hill community was broken up by the widening and paving of Highway 71 North, see *On the Avenue: An Illustrated History of Fayetteville's US Highway 71B*, by Anthony J. Wappel. (Fayetteville, Arkansas: Anthony J. Wappel, 2015), p. 195.

Farmington's Historic Kinnibrugh Cemetery

By Deidre Steele Ness

The Kinnibrugh Cemetery was named after James and Jane (Moore) Kinnibrugh, who purchased the property in the mid-1830s. The cemetery was located between the Kinnibrughs' house and the Ebenezer Meeting House,[1] which was used as a church, a schoolhouse, and a community gathering place.

Alternate names and spellings for the cemetery are Kennibrugh and Kinnibrugh-Shreve. It is in Farmington, Arkansas, near the high school softball and baseball fields. From Rheas Mill Road, a narrow, dirt road leads north to the cemetery which is marked by a sign that reads Kennibrugh Cemetery.

James Kinnibrugh (1792-1843) and his wife, Jane (Moore) Kinnibrugh (1799-1872), came to Farmington in 1833. During their journey to Arkansas from Alabama, James's brother and sister-in-law, William and Biddy Kinnibrugh, died at Arkansas Post leaving six children as orphans.[2] James and Jane Kinnibrugh raised the six orphans as well as their own three children.[3] Their three children, William J. Kinnibrugh, Isabella Engels, and John Kinnibrugh and two of the orphans, Jane Allen and James W. Kinnibrugh, are also buried in the Kinnibrugh Cemetery. The Kinnibrugh family, along with four other families in the Farmington community,

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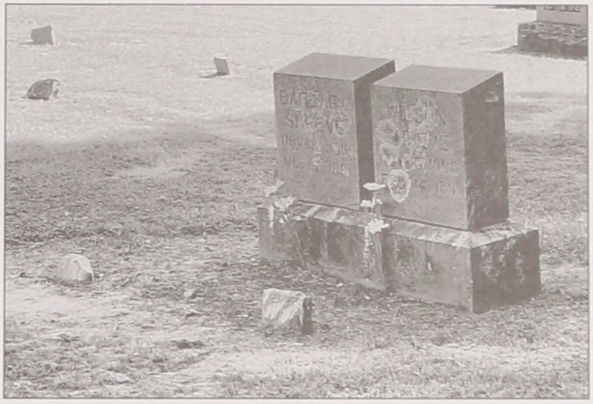
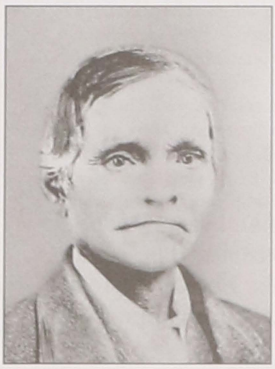
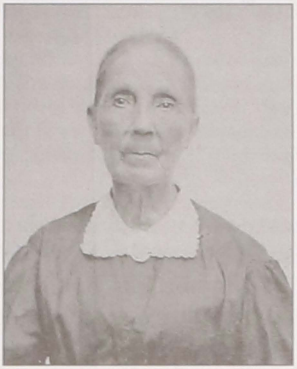
Deidre Steele Ness grew up in Farmington, Arkansas. Her love of local history grew from researching her family, that goes back to some of the earliest settlers of Washington County. She is a former board member of the Washington County Historical Society and a current member of the Farmington Cemetery Association. Her article "A History of the Farmington Schools" was published in the Summer 2014 Flashback.







Top: Kinnibrugh Cemetery, 1891 gravesites of Barbara and Wilson Shreve. Photo by Deidre Steele Ness.
Above, from left: Wilson Shreve and Barbara Mock Shreve. Photos courtesy of Deidre Steele Ness.

founded the Ebenezer Methodist Church, one of the earliest Methodist churches in Washington County.[4]

The oldest known burial in Kinnibrugh Cemetery is that of Henrietta (Moore) Clark (1812[5]-1836[6]), sister to Jane (Moore) Kinnibrugh. According to Janey (Broyles) Hendrix Noble, Kinnibrugh descendant, the dates on Henrietta's replacement headstone are incorrect and she died around the year 1835.[7] According to Bertha (Engels) Gaskill, Henrietta's husband, Dr. Micajah Henderson Clark, had a "log house built in 1835 or 36," on the west side of Fayetteville, "shortly after" their marriage. Henrietta did not live long after the marriage and Dr. Clark sold the log house in 1839 to J. M. Sheppard, who in turn sold it to Mrs. Sarah B. N. Ridge in 1840."[8]

Today, part of the original Clark log house is encased in glass on both walls near the front door of the historic Ridge House on West Center Street in Fayetteville. The Ridge House is owned and maintained by the Washington County Historical Society.

Abram Allen (1801-1862), one of the earliest settlers in Farmington, owned and operated the first mill in the area. The mill, located on the Allen farm, was near the current Farmington City Ball Park, off Highway 170. During the Civil War, Abram Allen traveled to Texas with his young wife, Jane (Kinnibrugh) Allen (1828-1881), niece of James and Jane Kinnibrugh, and their five children. He died during the trip and his body was brought back to the Kinnibrugh Cemetery for burial.[9]

Before Abram Allen's death, he gave the mill operations to his neph-

ew, William H. Engels (1830-1917), who was married to James and Jane Kinnibrugh's daughter, Isabella. The mill became a well-known landmark in the area due to its location near the Fayetteville-Cane Hill Road, now called Highway 170. During the Civil War, the community was referred to as Engels Mill.[10]

After the war, William Engels had a steam mill built between his house and the house of his mother-in-law, Jane (Moore) Kinnibrugh. In 1868, William Engels had the new town platted and changed the name to Farmington.[11]

Wilson (1801-1891) and Barbara Mock Shreve (1810-1891) came to Farmington in 1851.[12] They are buried in the Kinnibrugh Cemetery along with four of their eight children: George Shreve, Samuel Shreve, Virginia Kinnibrugh, and Curmania Mayes.

Wilson Shreve, aka Capt. Shreve, played an important role during the end of the Civil War. Several communities formed Military Farm Colonies, where loyal citizens lived in groups to protect themselves from bushwhacker attacks. The government helped by providing protection and farmland.[13] Wilson Shreve was in command of the Military Farm Colony at Mount Comfort.[14]

According to Catherine (Shreve) Foster, Shreve descendant, there may be burials of enslaved people just outside the northeast corner of the current chain-linked fence of the Kinnibrugh Cemetery.[15]

The last burial, at the time of this writing, was for Janey (Broyles) Hendrix Noble (1930-2019). Janey was an artist, published author, newspaper journalist and editor, poet, and historian. She had many articles, books, and poems published under the names Janey B. Hendrix and Jane Noble.

The Farmington Cemetery Association acquired ownership of the Kinnibrugh Cemetery in 1990 from Russell and Clara Broyles and since that time have maintained the property.[16] The remaining burial plots are reserved for the Hendrix families, descendants of the Kinnibrugh family.[17]

Burial Listings, Kinnibrugh Cemetery

Abraham "Abram" Allen
1801-December 20, 1862
Husband of Jane (Kinnibrugh) Allen, uncle to William H. Engels.
Broken headstone; footstone A.A.

Dixie Bell (Doss) Allen
March 28, 1863-March 8, 1901
Wife of Lemuel T. Allen.
Headstone is off the base.

James A. Allen
March 21, 1894-October 16, 1918
Son of Abram & Jane Allen.
Remnant of a footstone.

Jane (Kinnibrugh) Allen
1831- July 4, 1884
Niece of James & Jane Kinnibrugh, Wife of Abram Allen.
Broken headstone; footstone J.A.

Lemuel R. Allen
1885-1887
Son of Lemuel & Dixie Allen.
Broken headstone; remnant of a footstone.

Lemuel T. Allen
January 13, 1858-August 20, 1938
Son of Abram & Jane Allen,
Husband of Dixie Doss Allen.

Lila D. Allen
March 31, 1889-March 16, 1890
Daughter of Lemuel & Dixie Allen.
Broken headstone.

Rex Allen
No stone.[18]

Robert C. Allen
1887-1901
Son of Lemuel & Dixie Allen.
No stone.

Willie H. Allen
1861-December 14, 1869
Son of Abram & Jane Allen.
Footstone W.A.

Alice McClung (Engels) Broyles
August 28, 1866-January 14, 1945
Daughter of William & Isabella Engels,
Wife of James Franklin Broyles.

Henry "Engels" Broyles
August 9, 1898-March 1, 1994
Son of James & Alice Broyles.

James "Jim" Franklin Broyles
November 28, 1869-
October 6, 1962
Husband of Alice Engels Broyles.

Henrietta (Moore) Clark
1835-1855 (Should be 1812-1836)
(Oldest known burial)
Sister of Jane (Moore) Kinnibrugh,
Wife of Micajah Henderson Clark.
Dates on the headstone are incorrect.

Henry Mullins Engels
?-before 1900
Son of William & Ola (Mullins) Engels.
No headstone.

Hester Engels
March 30, 1865-March 30, 1865
Daughter of William & Isabella Engels.

Isabella Clark (Kinnibrugh) Engels
November 19, 1834-
February 25, 1925
Daughter of James & Jane Kinnibrugh,
Wife of William Henry Engels.

James "Henry" Engels
October 24, 1857-May 18, 1880
Son of William & Isabella Engels.
Headstone shared with sister, Jennie.

Jane "Jennie" Eliza Engels
December 25, 1860-May 28, 1880
Daughter of William & Isabella Engels.
Headstone shared with brother, Henry.

William Henry Engels
(Founder of Farmington)
August 27, 1830-March 19, 1917
Husband of Isabella Kinnibrugh Engels.

Bertha Kinnibrugh (Engels) Gaskill
October 5, 1872-October 10, 1973
Daughter of William & Isabella Engels,
Wife of William Albert Gaskill.

Engels Family photo, ca. 1906. **Front Row, from left**: Isabella Smith, Irene Engels, Engles Broyles, Catherine Smith. **2nd Row:** Hunter Broyles, Alice (Engels) Broyles with Jack Broyles, Isabella (Kinnibrugh) Engels, William H Engels, Mary (Engels) Smith. **3rd Row:** Jim Broyles, Ola (Mullins) Engels, Gladys Smith, Beulah Smith. **4th Row:** William Engels holding Hugh Engels, Albert Gaskill, Bertha (Engels) Gaskill, John P. Smith holding John P. Smith Jr., Garland Engels. Photo courtesy of Janey Broyles Hendrix Noble.

William "Albert" Gaskill
March 31, 1873-April 13, 1945
Husband of Bertha Engels Gaskill.

James Valen Paul Hendrix
March 2, 1925-June 21, 1989
Married to Janey (Broyles) Hendrix Noble.

Eliza Jane (Allen) Kinney
1851-September 15, 1879
Daughter of Abram & Jane Allen,
Wife of Jacob Chelsey Kinney.
Broken headstone.
Footstone E.J.K.

Jacob Chelsey Kinney
September 22, 1837-
February 13, 1922
Husband of Eliza Jane (Allen) Kinney.
No headstone.

James Kinnibrugh
October 22, 1792-
December 9, 1843
Husband of Jane (Moore) Kinnibrugh.

James William Kinnibrugh
1832-December 12, 1863
Nephew of James & Jane Kinnibrugh.
Broken headstone reads J.W. Kinnibrugh.
Footstone J.W.K.

Jane (Moore) Kinnibrugh
August 15, 1799-
November 15, 1872
Wife of James Kinnibrugh.
Footstone.

John McClung Kinnibrugh
April 29, 1842-April 15, 1931
Son of James & Jane Kinnibrugh,
Husband of Virginia (Shreve)
Kinnibrugh.
Broken footstone.

Virginia Quintillia (Shreve) Kinnibrugh
October 17, 1847-February 27, 1925
Daughter of Wilson & Barbara Shreve,
Wife of John M. Kinnibrugh.
Broken footstone/

William James Kinnibrugh
1838-December 27, 1863
Son of James & Jane Kinnibrugh,
Husband of Susan "Angeline"
(Shreve) Kinnibrugh Smith.
Removed from Jefferson Barracks
National Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri

James Franklin "Frank" Mayes
March 21, 1846-January 8, 1937
Husband of Curmania (Shreve) Mayes.
Footstone F.M.

Curmania Bell (Shreve) Mayes[19]
April 20, 1853-January 1, 1894
Daughter of Wilson & Barbara Shreve,
Wife of Frank Mayes.
Footstone C.B.M.

Mary "Polly" Moore
1793-1873
Sister of Jane (Moore) Kinnibrugh.
Rock footston.

Janey (Broyles) Hendrix Noble
1930-2019
Daughter of John Kinnibrugh Broyles
& Eva Kathleen (Reed) Coleman,
Was married to James Hendrix.

Barbara (Mock) Shreve
November 12, 1810-October 7,
1891
Wife of Wilson Shreve.
Footstone Mother.

George Chesterfield Shreve
February 20, 1837-
November 15, 1906
Son of Wilson & Barbara Shreve.
Rock footstone

Samuel Pinkney Shreve[20]
February 8, 1840-August 7, 1914
Son of Wilson & Barbara Shreve,
Husband of Martha (Easley) Shreve.
Remnant of a headstone.

Martha Ellen (Easley) Shreve
December 2, 1847-March 5, 1902
Wife of Samuel Pinkney Shreve.
Remnant of a headstone.

Mary Ellen "Mollie" Shreve
October 13, 1870-April 29, 1898
Daughter of Samuel & Martha Shreve.
Remnant of a headstone.

Clifford Wilson Shreve
1873-April 1880
Son of Samuel & Martha Shreve.
Remnant of a headstone.

Wilson Shreve
November 15, 1808-
February 14, 1891
Husband of Barbara (Mock) Shreve.
Footstone Father.

Kisor
No stones.[21]

Kinnibrugh Cemetery, seen from the northwest corner. Photo by Deidre Steele Ness.

Endnotes

[1]Deidre Steele Ness and Janie Buchanan Steele, "A History of the Farmington Schools," *Flashback*, 64, No. 2 (Summer 2014), pp. 78-82? [article was pp. 78-96]
[2]Janey Broyles Noble. Interview with the author.
[3]Russell Broyles, "Early Settlers of Farmington," *Flashback*, 11, No. 3 (August 1961), pp. 75-76 [article was pp. 75-77].
[4]"Farmington Methodist Church Celebrates 150th Anniversary," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, June 11, 1983.
[5]Ancestry.com, no source referenced.
[6]Washington County, Arkansas, Archives, Probate records.
[7]Noble interview.
[8]Pat Donat, "A Centurion Remembers the Past," *Northwest Arkansas Times*, October 7, 1972.
[9]Southern Claims Commission, Claim of Wyatt F. Woodruff, No. 22073, Deposition by William H. Engels, September 1, 1873.
[10]Julia S. Read, "Farmington First Called Engels' Mill," *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, June 11, 1936.
[11]Neva Barnes McMurry, "Starks Nursery Shed," *The Washington County Observer*, July 29, 1982.
[12]Catherine Shreve Foster. Interview with the author.
[13]Misty Gittings, "Union Colonies," *Sunday Morning News*, March 4, 2012.
[14]Russell L. Mahan, *The First Arkansas Union Cavalry: Federal Outpost at Fayetteville* (Centerville, Utah: Historical Enterprises, 2001), pages 47-50.
[15]Foster interview.
[16]Washington County, Arkansas Archives, Land Records.
[17]The Farmington Cemetery Association.
[18]Lloyd McConnell, "The Allens of Washington County, Arkansas," *Flashback*, 33, No. 1 (February 1983), p. 40. [article was pp. 34-41]
[19]Curmania Bell (Shreve) Mayes' headstone has two misspellings. The C in Curmania looks more like a G, and the last name is incorrectly spelled Mayse. Janie (Buchanan) Steele, great granddaughter of Curmania Mayes, confirmed the correct spellings.
[20]A cemetery map drawn by Ralph and Janie Bell Shreve in the mid-1900s shows burial locations of Samuel and Martha Shreve and their children, Molly and Clifford.
[21]The Shreve map of the cemetery also shows three burial locations of a Kisor family.

Feathers Was the Link to 1961 WCHS Meeting at AQ Chicken . . . .

Dr. Thomas C. Feathers, That Is

By Maylon Rice

The only meeting of the Washington County Historical Society held at the famous—and now closed—AQ Chicken House in Springdale occurred in 1961.[1]

The signature Northwest Arkansas dining spot, the AQ Chicken House restaurant, closed permanently on March 18, 2023[2] after 75 years at 1207 N. Thompson Street (many know it as old U.S. Highway 71). The location, once on the dirt road in northern Springdale, also housed where the chickens were raised, killed, cleaned, and processed right behind where the chickens would be served to the restaurant's patrons.[3]

Founded in 1947 by Roy Ritter, who would later be a mayor of Springdale, this signature sit-down-and-dine roadside restaurant would one day serve a notable and former Arkansan, William J. Clinton, as President of the United States.[4]

AQ Chicken was also served that evening to the pilots and staff of Air Force One, parked at nearby XNA (Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport) in Highfill.[5]

The business, at one time, had "smaller branch" locations of the signature restaurant in both Bentonville and Fayetteville, and even a football game day kiosk inside Donald Reynolds Razorback Stadium on the University of Arkansas campus.

Maylon Rice is a past president of WCHS (2017-2019), a Life Member and former board member of the Arkansas Historical Association, and WCHS board member. He is a former newspaper reporter for the Northwest Arkansas Times. *He is retired, continues to write, and lives in Fayetteville.*

Washington County Historical Society

announces

The 14th Annual Competition for Articles on History of Washington County

The Washington County Historical Society announces the 14th annual competition for two awards for articles about the history of Washington County. Each award carries an honorarium of $250. The two categories of awards are:

* The Walter J. Lemke Prize for best article on Washington County history, with preference given to subjects outside Fayetteville;
* The Lessie Stringfellow Read Prize for best article on Washington County history, with a focus on Fayetteville.

Topics can address any aspect of county history, including archeology, lives of individuals, architecture, arts and crafts, or records of institutions, and can be set in any time period. All historians – both professional and amateur – are invited to submit articles. Winners will be recognized at the society's annual meeting in October.

Deadline for submissions is June 30, 2023.

Judging is based on contributions to the expansion of the county's history; originality of the subject; and use of primary and secondary sources. Articles must be original material, and not previously published.

Submissions must be typed, and preferably include endnotes. Length – not including endnotes – can range from 2,500 words to 5,000 words. The title page should be headed: "WCHS Prize," followed by the manuscript full title, and the author's name, mailing address, telephone number, and email.

Entries become the property of the Washington County Historical Society and will not be returned. All submissions will be considered for publication in the WCHS journal *Flashback*. WCHS reserves the right to award one or no prizes. Back issues of *Flashback* are available at the Fayetteville Public Library.

Submit manuscripts by June 30, 2023, by mail or email:

* By mail: Patsy Watkins, WCHS Prize, Washington County Historical Society, 118 E. Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701.
* Email: Patsy Watkins at pwatkins@uark.edu

For questions, contact Watkins at pwatkins@uark.edu.

Over the years Ritter, a long-time promoter of Springdale and all of Northwest Arkansas, hosted many out-of-town convention groups, gatherings of civic clubs, and travelers at the AQ restaurant.

In the 1980s, the Ritter family sold the entity to Ron Palmer and Frank Higginbotham, the the founder of the very popular and successful chain of This Can't Be Yogurt (TCBY) restaurants.[6]

In 1998, the Higginbotham interests sold the signature diner to Dick Bradley, who later closed all its former branch locations and ultimately sold the real estate property for a future car wash development in Springdale.

The original restaurant building, enlarged over the years, has been scheduled for demolition in 2023.

On March 22, 2023, an auction sold the fixtures, including the various restaurant decorations—such as framed photos of famous diners of the years—to the highest bidder.[7]

Included in the sale was a large sculpture of a crowing rooster and neon lights emblazoned with the AQ's signature logo. AQ, according to Ritter's legacy, stands for Arkansas Quality, his initial name for the company.

Toothpick holder from AQ Chicken House. Photo courtesy Shiloh Museum of Ozark History (S-2011-10a).

The Washington County Historical Society's meeting was held only once at the AQ dining room, and that was in March of 1961—when Dr. Thomas C. Feathers, the WCHS secretary, was serving as its sixth president.[8]

Feathers was one of the initial founders of WCHS and a long-time friend of Walter J. Lemke, the first editor of *Flashback* (for 16 years) and first president of WCHS (serving four years, 1951-1954).[9]

Feathers, during 1957-1967, rented an office space he had previously held at 12½ East Center Street to the society, which needed a physical address and spot where volunteers could work producing *Flashback* and other WCHS publications.[10]

Prior to the Center Street office, most of the work was done in the Lemke home on East Dickson Street.[11]

Endnotes

[1]*Flashback*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (May 1, 1961).
[2]*Northwest Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, Northwest Arkansas Section, March 23, 2023, p. 1B.
[3] "Legendary AQ Chicken House to close after more than 75 years in Springdale," *Northwest Arkansas Democrat Gazette*, March 2, 2023.
[4]Ibid.
[5]Ibid.
[6]Ibid.
[7] Garrett Moore, "Auctioneers sell remaining inventory at iconic AQ Chicken House in Springdale," *Northwest Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, Northwest Arkansas section, p. 1B.
[8]J. B. Hogan, "Washington County Historical Society, A Brief History," *Flashback* Vol. 69, No. 3 (Fall 2019).
[9]Ibid.
[10]Ibid. p. 114.
[11]Ibid.

Cherokee Removal and the Trail of Tears: *The Northern Route*

By Carolyn Yancey Kent

As the settlers in the United States moved west, they began to look at the lands of the Cherokees as very desirable. Thomas Jefferson discussed having a place for all the Indians to live away from settlers as a way to solve the so-called "Indian problem." Many of the government leaders felt the Louisiana Purchase was a good place where a separate Indian state could be established. In 1830, the Indian Removal Act was passed by Congress. It was "An Act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi."[1]

Provisions of the act provided that after a treaty was enacted with a tribe, the government would provide aid and assist the tribe to remove, to continue aid and assistance for one year, appraise any current improvements, and pay the value to the owner.[2]

The Cherokees did not want to leave. They had homes, they had a written language, they had a newspaper, they were in some cases businessmen, and were very attached to the land where they had lived for generations. Chief John Ross and other leaders of the tribe tried to work out compromises, but nothing changed. The Cherokees were notified to meet at New Echota, Georgia, in December 1835 for treaty negotiations. The Cherokee were given two months notice of the meeting. Cooks were

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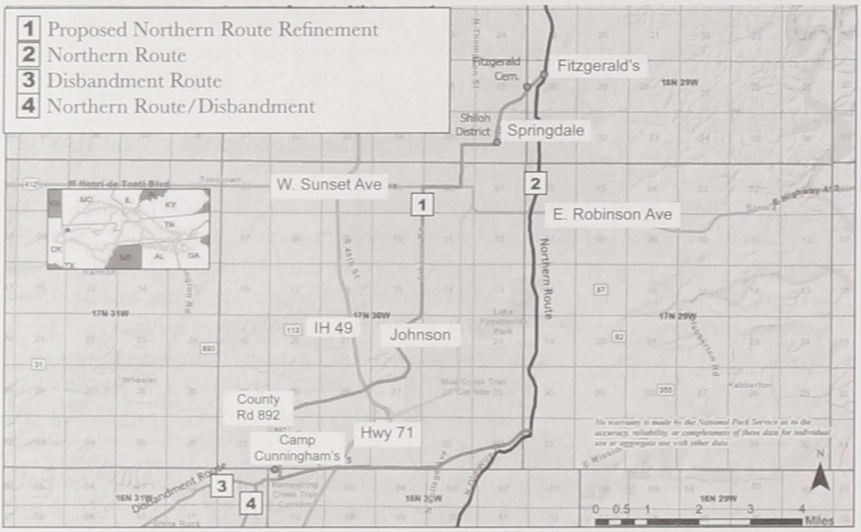
Carolyn Yancey Kent is the Historical Preservation Officer for the Arkansas Trail of Tears Association. She is a retired registered nurse who has conducted genealogy and historical research for about 50 years. Kent has written for several historical journals and the Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture *and has twice won the Roy Award from the Pulaski County Historical Society.*

Trail of Tears National Historic Trail, Arkansas Terr.
Refinement of Northern Route



Map showing Carolyn Kent and John McLarty's proposed refinement of the Northern Route (see map legend) on the Trail of Tears, National Park Service: National Historic Trails in Arkansas Territory. Map data source: National Park Service, US Census. Map credits: USA_Topo_Maps: Copyright 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed Bureau of Land Management (BLM) National PLSS CadNSDI Public ArcGIS Server. Compiled by the BLM National Operations Center, C-530.

hired, bleachers were built, but attendance was not good, and many left early. Even so, a treaty to exchange the Cherokees' homeland for land in what was called Indian Territory, Oklahoma, was drawn up and signed December 29, 1835.[3] The treaty was ratified by Congress, and it passed by only one vote.[4] A large number of the tribe opposed the treaty. They claimed the treaty signers were not legitimate signers. A petition signed by nearly 16,000 members of the Cherokee Tribe was presented to Washington, D.C., protesting the treaty, but they were informed that no further discussion was to be heard about the treaty.[5]

At about the same time, Washington County, Arkansas, a young county in 1835, was busy developing a road system. In July 1835 the County Court recorded a report and order concerning the road that was to be a main section of the northern route of the Cherokee:

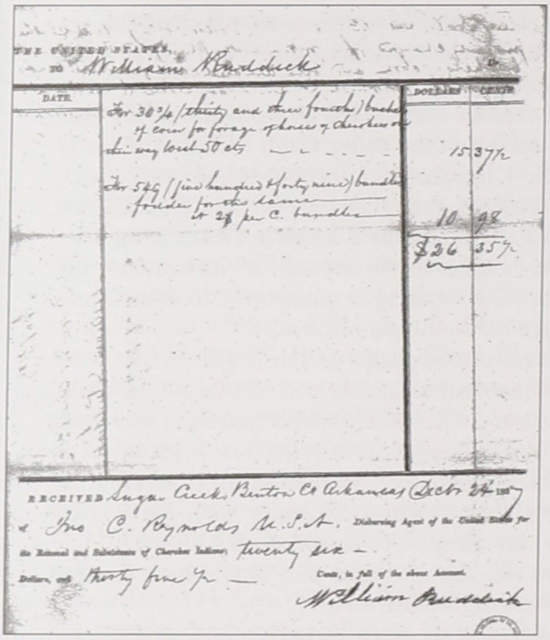
> The Commissioners appointed at a former term of the Court to mark and review the road from Fayetteville to the Missouri line in the direction of the Delaware town commencing at or near the second spring north of John Fitzgerald's and interacting [sic] said road at or near the crossing of the Missouri line. This day made their report in the followings words to wit commencing at a blackjack tree or near

> the second spring on the north side of John Fitzgerald's thence by chops and blazes to Yarbrough's, and thence by chops and blazes to little Sugar Creek from thence to Samuel Burks' and thence to Wm. Ruddick's from thence by chops to Job R. Monds and from thence to the crossing of the Missouri line intersecting the state road of Missouri. Given under our hands this 24 July 1835. Samuel Hanna, Sherwood White, Jesse Venter.
>
> It is therefore ordered that said road be established a public highway and be cut out 21 feet wide.[6]

The road, as with most major roads of the day, included public houses or local residents that would offer travelers meals and fodder for their animals. Establishments were usually about 10 or 12 miles apart and convenient to water.[7] The area where travelers from Missouri entered Arkansas Territory on the Missouri Road was designated as Sugar Creek Township. William Ruddick maintained such a public house often called a station and the first such place after entering the Missouri Road from Missouri. (Portions of this road are still intact within the boundaries of the Pea Ridge National Military Park.)[8]

Meanwhile, back east in the Cherokee lands, the U.S. government had assigned Gen. N. Smith as Superintendent of Cherokee removals. He notified the Cherokees that if they wanted to form their own party for removal, he would transport them, supply rations and fodder, and other aid. James Starr, a Cherokee tribe member, helped gather a party consisting mostly of supporters of the Treaty of New Echota and was considered the Cherokee conductor of the party. The U.S. government conductor was Capt. Benjamin Bartlett Cannon, generally known as B. B. Cannon. Cannon was a member of the Tennessee Militia and had served in the forces in the Seminole War in Florida as captain. Cannon kept "A Journal of Occurrences" in conformity with Regulation.[9] This group started out October 13, 1837, and is said to have numbered 356 Cherokees, including their slaves. When they ferried across the Tennessee River, they had 27 wagons and carriages and 41 horses. The government employees were: Cannon, conductor; Jackson Smith, assistant conductor; Dr. G. S. Townsend, physician; Thomas Prigmore, wagon master; Lt. Jno. Reynolds, disbursing agent; three Cherokees as interpreters, James Starr, James Bigby Jr., and George Ross,[10] as well as a few wagon drivers.

The party stopped in Nashville on October 27. Here they took the 28th for resting, washing clothes, repairing wagons, and shoeing horses. Starr and some of the others visited Gen. Andrew Jackson who was in Nashville. They obtained supplies including clothing for the more destitute members of the party and purchased a map for Missouri and Arkansas Territory [Arkansas became a state in June 1836].[11] The trip was difficult, and the water was stagnant in Illinois. The Cherokees ate wild grapes, and many were sick with dysentery. On December 17th, it snowed, the weather was extremely cold, and sickness was prevailing to a considerable ex-


THE UNITED STATES,
to William Ruddick Dr.

DATE.		DOLLARS	CENTS
	for 30 3/6 (thirty and three fourths) bushels of corn for forage @ three & fourteen cents per bushel 50 cts	15	37½
	for 549 (five hundred & forty nine) pounds fodder for the same @ 2¾ per C. per do	10	98
		$26	35½

RECEIVED Sugar Creek, Benton Co Arkansas Octr 24th 1837
of Jno C. Reynolds Lt. U.S.A. Disbursing Agent of the United States for the Removal and Subsistence of Cherokee Indians twenty six — Dollars, and thirty five ½ — Cents, in full of the above Account.
William Ruddick

The receipt for forage purchased by disbursing agent Lt. Jno. Reynolds for Capt. Benjamin Bartlett Cannon's party during their stop on December 23-24, 1837, at Sugar Creek, Arkansas. Receipt page is from Cannon's "Journal of Occurrences," 1837. See Endnote #13.

tent. On December 18-22, the party halted in Missouri due to illness in the group.[12] By December 23, they finally were moving on and had reached Arkansas Territory. William Ruddick of Sugar Creek, Arkansas, was paid for pork, fodder, and for quarters and subsistence for the driver of the wagon carrying funds, medication, and other supplies. On December 24, they moved to X-hollows. Dr. Townsend and the driver of the medicine and funds wagon and a few others drove on five miles to John Fitzgerald's for the night.[13] Fitzgerald maintained a public house on the Missouri Road and frequently had travelers for the night.

Cannon's next journal entry reads as follows; "Dec. 25th, 1937. Marched at 8 o'c. A. M., took the right hand road to Cane hill, at Fitzgerald's, halted a half mile in advance of Mr. Cunningham's at a branch, 3 o'c. P. M., Issued corn & fodder and salt Pork. 15 ½ miles today."[14] While the main party marched to Cunningham's, Dr. Townsend and the driver with the wagon of medicine, funds, and other items traveled to Fayetteville and stayed the night of the 25th with John Bostick. Bostick had a license for his tavern in Fayetteville and frequently had overnight guests. On December 26, the party and Townsend met at Cane Hill.[15] On December 27, they marched 12 miles to John Bean's in the Cherokee Nation West. The next day, December 28, the party refused to go further but pledged to remain together until an officer from Fort Gibson came to re-muster them. The reason for the refusal was the sickness still in the party. By December 29 and 30, Cannon was able to tie up ends of business, and Lt. Jefferson Van Horn arrived to re-muster the party. Members of the staff returning east were given an allowance for the return trip.[16] Cannon had established the route to be taken by several Cherokee parties on the forced removal west.

In spite of the pressure on the Indians, only about 2,000 of the Cherokees in the east had removed by May 23, 1838, the date set for their

removal. Gen. Winfield Scott was ordered to take command of the removals by force if necessary. He had set up headquarters in New Echota, and on May 10 he issued a proclamation that the Cherokees must be in motion towards the west and that he had troops to assist them. He had massed about 7,000 troops to carry out the order. Gen. Wool had already disarmed the Cherokees.[17] The Cherokees were removed without notice from their homes and placed in stockades located around the Eastern Cherokee Nation. Chief John Ross called the Cherokee Council together and they petitioned Gen. Scott that due to the drought in the west and the summer being the sickly season, the removal be postponed to the fall and that the Cherokees be in charge of their own removal.[18]

The results were that removals were postponed until fall. Parties were to have a Cherokee for conductor and assistant, and one or two doctors. Many of the other employees were Cherokees where possible, and each party had a wagon master, a commissary, and interpreters. A group of at least 10 light horse police, called regulators, were hired from among the members of the party.[19] Before they reached Arkansas, each party knew which deport was the one where they were to disband. Using the date they disbanded, it's possible to estimate the date they would have been at Ruddick's farm [Pea Ridge National Military Park].

Elijah Hicks' party was the first to reach Arkansas and would have been at Ruddick's December 28 or 29, 1838. He started with 858 people. They traveled with 43 wagons and 430 horses, and journeyed 126 days. Fortunately for the party, they crossed the Mississippi River before the ice in the river became very troublesome. They disbanded at Mrs. Webbers in Indian Territory [near Stilwell, Oklahoma].[20] After re-mustering his party and discharging the employees, E. Hicks traveled to his home near the Illinois meeting grounds by the Illinois River [Cherokee Nation]. He wrote Chief Ross, March 11, 1839, asking about a few remaining items of his party and the payments still to be made. He reported that five of the teamsters were in a state of mutiny at the Mississippi River and not to pay these five until he could be present. He also said Dr. Brown should not be paid unless he was present but did not say why.[21]

Hair Conrad and Daniel Colston arrived January 10 or 11, 1839. There were 710 in the party when they left, along with 36 wagons and 360 horses. They traveled 143 days and disbanded at Woodall's in the Cherokee Nation [near Westville, Oklahoma].

The next four parties disbanded at Beattie's Prairie [also known as Beatie's Prairie] near the Thompson store, [Cherokee Nation, near Maysville, Arkansas]. It is assumed they turned off before leaving Benton County and traveled across the county. Situwakee and Evan Jones started with 1,205 in their party, as well as 62 wagons and 560 horses; they traveled 149 days.

Jesse Bushyhead arrived February 17 or 18. He started with 864 people, 48 wagons, and 430 horses, and traveled 178 days.

Stephen Foreman arrived February 21 or 22, after starting with 841 people, 49 wagons, and 490 horses, and having traveled 153 days.

James D. Wofford arrived February 23 or 24. He started with 1,120 people, 58 wagons, and 578 horses, and traveled 162 days.[22]

The next two parties disbanded at Mrs. Webbers.

Moses Daniel arrived February 24 or 25, having started with 1,031 people, 52 wagons, and 519 horses, and journeyed for 164 days.

James Brown arrived February 27 or 28. He began with 745 people, 42 wagons, and 422 horses, and traveled 138 days.

George Hicks was the last party for Beattie's Prairie, arriving March 8 or 9. He had left with 1,031 people, 56 wagons, and 560 horses, and had traveled 134 days.[23] He wrote to Chief Ross from Beattie's Prairie asking for additional directions about the public property on hand and said the people were in as good health as could be reasonably be expected.[24]

The last two parties on the Northern Route disbanded at Woodall's. Richard Taylor stopped near Ruddick's on March 18. He had left Tennessee with 897 people, 51 wagons, and 460 horses, and traveled 141 days.

Following Taylor was Peter Hildebrand who arrived on the 20th. He had left Tennessee with 1,449 people, 88 wagons, and 881 horses, and traveled for 141 days.[25] These were the last two of the forced detachments to pass over the Northern Route. Five parties turned off for Beattie's Prairie in Benton County after leaving Pea Ridge, and six parties followed the route established by the Cannon party in 1837.

Only two journals have been located for any parties on the Northern Route, and they were with the Taylor party. One was the Rev. Daniel S. Butrick who kept a journal of the journey of this detachment. On March 16, he wrote, "We are now drawing near the Arkansas, that land of spiritual darkness, I fear I am becoming more and more unfit for the holy warfare." Two days later he reported that the Hildebrand party was trying to get ahead of them from another road. But they got up early and stayed ahead. Next, they experienced a terrible storm of rain, wind, and thunder that turned into snow and extreme cold. His last sabbath in the "Nation" he organized a service and tried to warn the "dear Cherokee brethren of the dangers & temptations that await them."[26]

The other journal was by Dr. William I. I. Morrow. He wrote on March 17th that the group had crossed the line of Arkansas and Missouri near Meeks on Sugar Creek, also noting the storms and having to stay an extra day because of the rain. The next day they went to X-Hollows and on to Fitzgerald's. He wrote that he "passed through Fayetteville & met the detachment at Cunningham's 3 miles from town, did not get a letter at town, much disappointed." On Saturday March 23, 1839, they arrived at Woodalls in the Cherokee Nation West."[27] The next day the Hildebrand detachment arrived at Woodall's, thus ending the forced removals over the Northern Route.

Endnotes

[1]Library of Congress. Accessed January 12, 2020, at https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=004/llsl004.db&recNum=458.
[2]Ibid.
[3] Grant Foreman, *Indian Removal* (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972), p. 269.
[4]Ibid.
[5]Ibid.
[6]Washington County Court records, July 1835, p. 5.
[7]Daniel F. Littlefield, Jr., Amanda L. Page, Fuller Bumpers, "Trail of Tears through Arkansas." Lecture (unpublished) presented at Pea Ridge National Park, January 19, 2002, p 1. See Daniel F. Littlefield, Jr., Collection, Talks and Presentations, File 2002, Sequoyah National Research Center.
[8]Ibid.
[9] "Bring Out the Cannon, A translation of Cannon's Journal of Occurrences completed with annotation of receipts and memorandums of employee's expenses," p 1. Lecture (unpublished) presented to the Trail of Tears Association, Springfield, Missouri, October 11, 2006. See Trail of Tears Collection, Cherokee Removal, Box 1, File 23, Sequoyah National Research Center.
[10]Ibid, p. 34.
[11]Ibid, pp. 6-7.
[12]Ibid, p. 30.
[13]Ibid, p. 31.
[14]Ibid, p. 31.
[15]Ibid, p. 32.
[16]Ibid, pp. 33-34.
[17]Foreman, *Indian Removal*, p. 286.
[18]Ibid, p. 300.
[19]Elijah Hicks detachment payrolls. Sequoyah National Research Center, Trail of Tears Collection, Cherokee Box 1, File 38.
[20] Daniel F. Littlefield, Jr. "The Pea Ridge National Military Park Site: Interpretive Contexts," January 19, 2002 (unpublished manuscript). Also, Duane King, "Cherokee Emigration Routes in Northern Arkansas Comparison of Detachments," unpublished manuscript, pp. 63,67. See Journey of Survival Collection, Box 3, Sites, Pea Ridge, File 78, Sequoyah National Research Center.
[21] Letter from Elijah Hicks, *The Papers of John Ross*, Ed. Gary E. Moulton (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1985), p 700.
[22]Littlefield, "Pea Ridge: Interpretive Contexts." King, "Cherokee Emigration Routes," pp. 63,67.
[23]Ibid.
[24]*The Papers of John Ross*, p. 701.
[25]Littlefield, "Pea Ridge: Interpretive Contexts." King, "Cherokee Emigration Routes," pp. 63,67.
[26] *Cherokee Removal: The Journal of Rev. Daniel S. Butrick, May 19, 1838-April 1, 1839* (Oklahoma Chapter, Trail of Tears Association, 1998), pp. 61, 62, 64.
[27]W.I.I. Morrow, "Journal," Ellis Library, University of Missouri.

An Archivist's Odyssey:
Processing the Benjamin Franklin Johnson II Family Papers

By Anthony J. Wappel

The former Washington County Archivist finds organizing a voluminous family collection to be an "awesome, exhilarating, and challenging adventure. . . by far one of the best archival processing jobs I have completed."

I met Anne Prichard in the late 1990s, while she was the Reading Room Supervisor for the Special Collections Department of the University of Arkansas Libraries (a position I once held in the late 1980s and early 1990s) and maintained a friendship with her since. I visited her at the Historic Johnson Farm in 2013 looking for information on a Ben Johnson who lived on College Avenue in the 1920s and an Arthur Johnson who lived on the avenue in the 1940s. I visited the farm again in 2015 and met with its then caretaker and Johnson family historian Amanda Bancroft who was researching the farm's history. Amanda showed me her research material located throughout the farmhouse. In 2019, upon resigning my position with the Washington County Archives, Anne approached me about helping her with her family papers. Remembering what Amanda had shown me, I was quite reluctant, but I needed a challenge, said yes, and began my new adventure in November, 2019. I am glad I agreed to help; I, like most of us, had no idea what awaited us in 2020. Working with Anne

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Anthony J. Wappel is a former Special Collections Library Assistant, 1989-1994, former Archivist for Benton County, 1994-1997, and former Archivist for Washington County, 1997-2019.

The archivist's job: Creating order out of the chaos of records, photos, letters, memorabilia, receipts, diaries, newspaper clippings, ...

was a godsend; had it not been for her and my new-found job as her archivist, I would have gone crazy during the Covid pandemic. The following article is a brief discussion of how I approached the archivist's job of creating order out of chaos. It also includes a brief description of the most interesting parts of the recently organized archives.

In 2018-2019 the Washington County Historical Society published Amanda Bancroft's history of the Historic Johnson Farm. As such, there is no need to cover the farm's history. What is not discussed in Amanda's history is the fact that Benjamin F. II and Rachel E. Johnson (the first generation of Johnsons to live on the farm) kept everything. As Anne has told me on several occasions, the Johnsons never threw anything away. Things may have been recycled or re-purposed, but never simply thrown away. Times were difficult so you never knew how seemingly insignificant items might come in handy. This attitude spilled over to paper material as well. Letters, diaries, books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, clippings, recipes, advertisements, school notes, postcards, tax records, and even what we would consider junk mail was kept. In other words, Everything. This tradition was passed down to Ben and Rachel's daughters, Eva and Lenora, who both lived at the farm for nearly 30 years. It was also passed down to Ben and Rachel's son Benjamin Franklin III, and to some extent Ben and Rachel's sons Wayne, Wilton, and Arthur. The two-storey farm house, plus basement and, according to Anne, the barn and chicken house, were at one time full of furniture, other household items, and boxes, bags, trunks, and multiple stacks of paper material dating from the mid-19th century until the 1960s.

In addition to the Johnson family's papers, in 1952 the wife of Benjamin Franklin Johnson III, Lilie Seymour Gordon, inherited from her aunt Cynthia Beadle, the effects of the Alfred Nathaniel Beadle family of Oswego County, New York. These papers were sent via the Inland Waterway, Atlantic Ocean, and Gulf of Mexico to Houston, Texas, where Ben and Lilie lived at the time. The Johnsons received a treasure trove of furniture, household items, and papers that dated back to mid-19th century New York. All these materials were then shipped to Arkansas after Ben and Lilie Johnson made Fayetteville their retirement home.

Order Out of Chaos

Where does an individual start when confronted with such an enormous amount of material? At the beginning. Luckily, Anne's mother made an effort in the 1960s to group papers by family member. Although not stored in the same place, boxes, bags, and stacks of material labelled "Eva," "Lenora," "Wayne," "Wilton," and "Arthur" were located

throughout the farmhouse. She also labelled material "B2," "B3," and "B4." I originally thought that was so impersonal not to use their full names, but by the time I finished labeling boxes, it made perfect sense why Lilie abbreviated Benjamin Franklin Johnson B2, B3, and B4 respectively! She also labeled some of the material pertaining to her own Beadle and Gordon families as "Beadle," "Gordon," or simply "Oswego," or "New York." It was obvious to me that Lilie was overwhelmed when I found a note written in the late 1960s which read, "I wish I could just hire someone to take care of all of this!"

Archivists are taught to *Respect des Fonds* (as much as possible, the original accumulated order of papers) when arranging collections. As original order did not exist in this case, I used the order Lilie Johnson had intended. She made an attempt to group the papers by individual family member. Given this, I followed Lilie's lead by first locating and consolidating all material labeled with the same name. As there was not enough room to thoroughly sort papers at the farm, I asked Anne if I could take boxes to my house where I had more room. Thankfully, she agreed.

Once or twice a month during the pandemic I went to the farm, overloaded my car with dozens of similarly labeled boxes, bags, and stacks of papers, and drove home where I unpacked. I sorted material by type: diaries, letters, account books, receipts, and other financial material, legal papers, tax records, school records, photographs, newspapers, etc. Within each group, I further sorted material usually by date, name of business, person in photograph, school, and so forth. Simple, right? Well, Anne often told me to "be prepared to be surprised." Many times after I thought I was finished with a group of like material, I found similar material in a stack of papers or a box that had never been labeled or was mis-labeled.

Because of these "late finds," on more than one occasion I had to rethink the order of the collection, expand a certain group of papers into additional boxes, make "A and B" boxes, or completely re-write portions of the Finding Aid. (A Finding Aid is a descriptive inventory of the material housed in a collection of papers. It is arranged in a manner that assists researchers to easily locate desired information. The Finding Aid for the Johnson Family Papers is more than 100 pages.)

I suspect there are still small boxes of material that will be discovered. We will cross that bridge later. As costs for archival material are often prohibitive, I did not engage in any conservation work or store papers in archival file folders and boxes. I assume the organization that ultimately houses the papers will undertake these measures. My goal was to first obtain physical control of the material and then organize, to the best of my abilities, the papers so that we know what we have and that future researchers could locate needed documents.

Beadle Family Papers

As there wasn't as much of it as in the Johnson family papers, I started with the Beadle papers and pulled everything labeled "Beadle," Gor-

don," Oswego," and "New York." The Beadle Family Papers consisted of 23 boxes of family papers, books, and artifacts. They pertain mostly to Alfred Nathaniel Beadle (1837-1912) who was a quartermaster in the Civil War. In addition to the hundreds of letters between Alfred and his wife during the 1860s, the collection contained diaries, quartermaster reports, and Grand Army of the Republic memorabilia from the 1870s-1910s.

Additionally, Beadle owned a hardware store; one of the first groups of material processed was a cabinet full of receipts pertaining to the store, its vendors, and customers. The Beadle Family Papers also contained a box of clippings and ephemera about Oswego County from the late 19th century to the 1960s. Clippings included several dozen obituaries of county residents. The Beadle Family Papers arrived at the Oswego County Historical Society on August 8, 2022, approximately 70 years after leaving Oswego. I suspect Oswego historians are still doing the happy dance after having a small welcome home party for Alfred Nathaniel Beadle and his family.

Johnson Family Papers

The Johnson Family Papers now consist of more than 100 boxes of material, mostly letters. All of the Johnsons had letters (including postcards) between parents, siblings, cousins, other family members, and friends dating from the 1880s to 1980s and beyond. For each family member, there is at least one box of letters; some Johnsons have as many as three boxes. In addition to the history of the Johnson family and the Historic Johnson Farm, the letters could be used as a case study of family dynamics, as many letters cross-reference daily affairs of other family members. Consistent with the intended order provided by Lilie Gordon Johnson and others, the family papers have been arranged by groups, based on the individual family member. Some of the more interesting portions of the collection that are not letters shall now be discussed.

Benjamin Franklin Johnson II (1852-1932) is the progenitor of this Johnson family. His records consist of dozens of account books and ledgers documenting the Johnson Cash Store in Everton, Missouri. His records also include scattered accounts, receipts, and tax records from the 1910s until the early 1930s pertaining to early activities of the family orchard and farm house. B2 also maintained ephemera pertaining to the Odd Fellows Chapter of Everton, the 1893 and 1904 World's Fairs, and two volumes of political cartoons from circa 1914 and 1915.

The wife of B2 was Rachel Elizabeth Divelbiss (1860-1938). Her papers include a few items from her time while pursuing her degree at Shurtleff College in Alton, Illinois. The papers also include tax records between 1932, when her husband died, and 1938, when she died. In addition to income tax records, there are a number of her poll tax receipts from 1920 (the year women were given the right to vote) to 1937 (a year before Rachel's death). Rachel was an avid reader; her papers include a collection of "Friendly Chat" publications published by Moore's Fu-

Anthony Wappel, left, and Anne Prichard, with boxed up materials from the Beadle Family Papers which were sent to Oswego, NewYork. Photo courtesy Anthony Wappel.

neral Home of Fayetteville. The most interesting parts of Rachel's collection include dozens of entire issues of newspapers, many which might be nonextant, from Everton, Greenfield, and Mount Vernon, Missouri, as well as Huntington and Markle, Indiana. Also included was a rare May 25, 1863, issue of the *Daily Evening Bulletin* published in Memphis.

Mary Eva Johnson (1886-1962) was the eldest child of B2 and Rachel Johnson. Eva's papers include a solid run of education papers from Everton Public Schools, Southwest Missouri State University, and Columbia University in New York City. These papers include school newspapers and other publications, course notes and term papers, report cards, and diplomas. A review of them takes us back to the thought processes of an earlier time. More importantly, Eva's papers (as well as her brother Arthur's papers) include business records. Accounts with and receipts from many Northwest Arkansas businesses who traded with the Historic Johnson Farm between the 1910s and 1950s show daily life on the farm. Also included in Eva's papers are a solid run of detailed bookkeeping ledgers from 1909 to 1962 and tax records from 1920 to 1962 illustrating not only her personal assets and debits, but also information pertaining to the trials and tribulations of the Johnson Pear Farm.

Lenora Ellen Johnson (1889-1965), the second born, also saved papers pertaining to her education at Everton Schools, Southwest Missouri State University, and Columbia University. Lenora's papers also contain a very interesting collection of teacher resource publications and pamphlets pertaining to such courses as citizenship, grammar, history, geography, Latin, and music. There is also a series of YWCA publications from about 1915 to 1921. Lenora also collected a very colorful array of theatre, church, and other programs from New York City from the 1910s to the 1930s.

Frederick Wayne Johnson (1891-1918), the first born son of B2 and Rachel Johnson, also saved education papers from his time at Everton Public Schools. There is also a box of material pertaining to his time with the U. S. Post Office. It includes correspondence with and orders from supervisors, as well as registered mail receipts, schedules, and trip reports. As Wayne was killed in World War I, his group is one of the smallest groups of Johnson Family Papers.

Wilton Draper Johnson (1894-1966) was B2 and Rachel's second son. The smallest group of papers, Wilton's group consists of educational material, mostly from Everton and Southwest Missouri State University, and military ephemera from his time as a Marine during World War I.

Arthur Queener Johnson (1897-1975) was B2 and Rachel's third son. In addition to his letters with his wife Grace Kelly, and a diary kept by Grace in 1960, Arthur's papers include many accounts pertaining to work on the farm, and receipts from the 1920s to 1950s from various businesses in Fayetteville and Northwest Arkansas. His papers also include a number of Frisco livestock contracts showing when cattle were shipped to Fayetteville from the National Stockyards in Illinois during the 1930s. There is also correspondence with the USDA and tax records from the 1930s to 1960s.

Benjamin Franklin Johnson III (1901-1991), is the youngest of the Johnson children. B3's papers include his educational material from Rieff's Chapel Public School, the Peabody School, the University of Arkansas, and Southwest Missouri State University as well as a larger amount of material from Harvard University. Included in this collection are course notes on landscape architecture, many note cards on plants, and many blueprints of architecture, landscape architecture, and city planning projects in which he was involved.

As mentioned earlier, Lilie Seymour Gordon (1905-1984) was the wife of B3. Her papers consist mostly of letters between her Aunt Thea Beadle in New York, as well as her children B4 and Anne. Her papers include several diaries, day books, calendars, and scrapbooks from the 1920s and 1970s. Also included in her papers is her educational material from New York, Illinois, Texas, and the University of Arkansas.

Benjamin Franklin IV (1935-2011) was the son of B3 and Lilie Johnson. His collection of papers include educational material from grammar school, high school, and Colgate University. However, the most interesting parts of his collection were military orders, medical training notes, pocket guides, and other artifacts collected while in Korea. Many of the letters to and from his mother were written while he was stationed in Korea. Another very interesting part of B4's collection includes numerous clippings, correspondence, and reports pertaining to environmental politics of Northwest Arkansas during the 1970s. Topics are quite varied and include material pertaining to the Flint Creek Power Plant near Gentry, and the building of Highway 71 (now Interstate 49).

Two other parts of the Johnson Family Papers that merit mentioning are a collection of photographs and travel material. Johnson photographs include a large tintype collection from the family of Rachel Elizabeth Divelbiss Johnson, as well as photos from all family members from the 1910s forward. An especially interesting collection of photos from the 1920s to the present day document the changing landscape of the Historic Johnson Farm, detailing changes in the house, yard, barn, other outbuildings, fields, flowers, trees, and other elements of the farm.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the Johnson Family Papers are several boxes of travel material. Brochures, maps, railroad schedules, and other ephemera from nearly all 50 states from the 1910s to the 1990s are housed in this collection. There are two boxes of material pertaining to the trip around the world that sisters Eva and Lenora Johnson took in 1928. Passports, diaries, and letters home, along with brochures, tour guides, photos, hotel and luggage receipts, and menus from around the world take us to a time and place becoming more and more remote to the modern day.

Another element of the travel series is a box of material pertaining to B3's travels to Italy and Egypt in 1930 and 1931. While still affiliated with Harvard, B3 and fellow student Robert Stryker studied those countries' architecture and landscape architecture. Like his sisters Eva and Lenora, B3 collected postcards, photos, and other memorabilia from his trip. Also included in his travel material are letters he wrote home. Of special interest is a copy of Robert Stryker's diary. According to entries made by Stryker, he and B3 were accompanied on part of their trip by famous landscape architect Geraldine Knight Scott (1904-1989), who was surveying historic Italian villas in 1930.

Finally, there are a few hundred unmarked postcards from the early 1910s to present day that different generations of Johnsons simply collected as souvenirs of their trips. This collection of postcards is in addition to the many postcards containing actual correspondence and filed among the Johnson family letters.

The Johnson Family Papers also include a small collection of material pertaining to Rieff's Chapel School (Washington County School District # 12). It contains a school district report, teacher grade book, slates B3 used while attending the school, and information pertaining to its consolidation with Greenland School District # 95. This group of material also includes documents pertaining to Sunday School activities at Rieff's Chapel School.

So there you have it—the family papers of Benjamin Franklin Johnson II, his wife Rachel Divelbiss, their children, and grandchildren. At times, the work organizing the papers was quite frustrating. Nevertheless, it was an awesome, exhilarating, and challenging adventure. I believe it, along with an accompanying Finding Aid, is by far one of the best archival processing jobs I have completed. I hope the papers undergo further preservation work and are made available to those people not only researching family history, but also the history of the Rieff's Chapel community, Washington County, and Northwest Arkansas. As this article has illustrated, the papers of the lesser-known Benjamin Franklin Johnson II and his family are very wide in scope and may also benefit students studying the history of education (local and national), agriculture, commerce, and environmental affairs as well as many others.

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